## BAD NEW ENGLAND WRECK.

New York Mail Train Reported Smashed Early This Morning, and Many Killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25-2:30 A. M. -The mail train for New York, due in this city at 1:10 A. M., was wrecked at Dodgeville this morning. It is reported that several are killed and many injured. No particulars are to be obtained at this hour.

#### RECORD-BREAKING JOURNEY.

The Fleet Cunarder Campania Now Racing

Toward New York Against Time. QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—The Cunard-line steamer Bothnia, Captain McKay, from Boston July 15 for Liverpool, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. She reports that at 7:30 o'clock yesterday evening she passed the Campania, of the Cunard line, which sailed hence for New York at 1:02 o'clock yesterday afterneon, with the intention of attempting to break the Cunard transatlantic record. The Campania was then 140 miles west of Queenstown, having covered the distance in six hours and twenty-eight minutes. It is predicted here that the Campanis will take a big slice off the record.

#### Movements of Steamers. New York, July 24 .- Arrived: Anchoria, from Glasgow; Ems, from Hamburg; Friesland, from Antwerp; Norga, from Copen-

hagen. LONDON, July 24.—Sighted: Michigan, from Boston; Massdam, from New York; Dubbledam, from New York.

Boston, July 24.-Arrived: Scythia, from Liverpool; Lancastrian, from Liver-GLASGOW, July 24 .- Arrived: State of

California, from New York. PHILADELPHIA, July 24.-Arrived: Indiana, from Liverpool. HAMBURG. July 24.-Arrived: Essen. from Baltimore.

MOVILLE, July 24.—Arrived: Furnessia, NEW YORK, July 24.—Arrived: Stuttgart,

## The President Still Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 24.—The same routine as last week was continued to-day by the President, Colonel Lamont and Dr. Bryant. They spent the day down the bay, returning with a successful catch. Mr. George E. Pritchett, of Omaha, Neb., who is summering with his family at Nantasket Beach, called at Gray Gables to-day. but the President was fishing. Mr. Pritchett was the United States district attorney of Nebraska during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Pritchett 18 of the opinion that the Sherman act will be repealed without a doubt, but as it is impossible to get something for nothing there is likely to be a fight as to what shall be put in its place.

## Obituary.

CHICAGO, July 24.—John H. McAvoy, founder of the McAvoy Brewing Company, and one of the best-known citizens of Chicago, died last night, aged sixty-three. He suffered an attack of grip, and was confined to his bed for weeks.

well-known meteorological expert, whose illness, from an affection of the heart, was announced sometime ago, died at midnight last night. He was in priestly orders.

HAVANA, July 24.—Professor Vines, the

## \$300,000 Fire at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 24.—The Ohio Transfer and Storage Company, located near the Union Station, burned to-night, entailing a loss of \$300,000. The building was a total loss and valued at \$30,000, and the storage at \$.70,000. Storage consisted principally of agricultural implements. The entire loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a spark from a passing engine.

## Marder at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 24.—Dr. Herman Hirschberg, of No. 303 West Goodale street, to-day shot and killed Theodore K. Meisse. a butcher, on Goodale street and Harrison avenue. Hirschberg went there to collect a proffessional bill. He says he was assaulted by Meisse. No other person was

## Escaped from Sing Sing.

Sing Sing, N. Y., July 24.-About 3 o'clock this afternoon Morris Tretten, aged forty-three, escaped from Sing Sing prison. He weighed about 200 pounds and was five feet nine inches in height. He was sentenced in September, 1891, to five years' imprisonment for assault in the second de-

Spurgeon.

Bless God for starlight, and He will give you moonlight; praise Him for moonlight, and He will give you sunlight; thank Him for the sunlight and you shall yet come to that land where they need not the light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light forever and ever,

#### Something He Doesn't Know. Beston Transcript.

The young man just out from college may think he knows it all, but he soon realizes his mistake when he sees the surprise in the eyes of his unlettered father because he cannot give the Greek word for pump-

King Otto, of Bavaria, Dying. MUNICH, July 24.—The condition of King Otto, of Bavaria, is daily becoming worse, The paralysis with which he is afflicted is increasing. His maladies have become so serious that it is the general belief that his | Surgeon general Wyman that cholera con-

## Realizes His Mistake.

Kansas City Journal. Many a decrepit old soldier who voted the Democratic ticket last fall to make times better now finds that times are worse

## for him to the extent of a loss of his pen-

Failure of the Clover Crop. Cincinnati Tribune. We have a faint recollection about a

song of a year ago with a refrain, "We'll All be in Clover." Said clover crop 18 a complete failure. On Its Pins Too Soon.

# Detroit Tribune.

Grave fears are entertained that Secretary Gresham's presidential boom may become bow-legged from trying to walk too

## Alas! None.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Assuming that Mr. Cleveland will "speak," what assurance have we that he will say anything?

# 

MAKES ITSELF FELT -the great, griping, old-fashioned pill. Not only when you take it, but unpleasant, from first to last, and it only gives you a little temporary good.

The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help lasts and they do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Billious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels

are prevented, relieved, and cured. They're the cheapest, for they're guar-anteed to give satisfaction or money is resurned. Nothing can be "just as good."

### BANGKOK THE SEAT OF WAR

Blockade of the Menam River Will Not Be Made Effective Till Thursday.

French Press Rabid, the British Snarling and the German Cynical-Cholers Reports from Naples Being Suppressed.

## M, PAVIE WITHDRAWS.

The French Minister Leaves the Slamese Court for the Gunboats.

BANGKOK, July 24.-M. Pavie, French minister resident, has lowered the flag over his offices and has notified the Siamese government that he will leave the city to go aboard the French war ship Inconstante, on Wednesday. He has requested the government to provide pilots to conduct the Lutin and Comte down the river. French subjects in Bangkok will be placed under the protection of the Dutch consul.

#### Voice of the French Press.

Paris, July 24 .- The Liberte says that the French gunboats will probably go down the river, shell and destroy the Paknam forts and then return to their positions before Bangkok to bombard the palace, Some painful measure is necessary, adds this journal, for the preservation of France's prestige.

The Temps says that the beginning of the blockade will be deferred until Thursday or Friday to enable France to take the steps prescribed by international law. Besides the blockade, military operations will be opened shortly. The details of these operations are still undetermined. They will be settled at a cabinet council within a day or two. Steps will be taken in Indo-China towards serious action immediately after the arrival of the battalion of the foreign legion. The second portion of this battalion sailed from Marseilles yesterday. The native militia will be reorganized and they with the imported companies of the foreign legion will co-operate with the force already in active service in the Khong district. The Debats says that Siam, as a riceproducing country, probably does not lear,

greatly, the blockade. As for operations on land, the Debats thinks the Siamese will be provided, surreptition ly, by England, with all the arms they need. The majority of the Paris newspapers devote as much space to denunciations of England as to the matter at issue between France and Siam. England is repreached by them with supporting the Siamese in their opposition to France's just demands, and with planning to give the Siamese secret aid when hostilities begin.

The Stamese minister in this city has not received his passports from the French government. Immediately after M. Pavie's departure from Bangkok, he will go to Lisbon or Madrid, as he is accredited to Spain and Portugal as well as to France. The minister still hopes for a peaceable settlement of the trouble. The Stamese secretary of legation said last evening that no further news had been received at the legation yesterday from Bangkok. Upon seeing Pavie embark, ne added, the Siamese government might decide to accept the terms of the ultimatum. This supposition, however, was merely personal and did not rest on any

#### definite information. Only a Few Americans in Slam.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- So far as the State Department is informed, there are no American citizens residing in Siam, except about a score of missionaries. It is not believed to be necessary to take any special measures for their protection. The United States has no diplomatic representative in Siam, and the consul-general at Bangkok, Mr. Royal, is in this country at present, leaving the office in charge of his son, the vice consul. If the welfare of our missionaries should be threatened, which is unlikely, they can without doubt secure protection on application to the minister of some other nation, as will be the case with the French residents. The commercial interests of the United States in Stam are insignificant, the exports being very few and the imports being made up of teak wood, used in ship building, and some tritles of Oriental and Malayan decorative

## Britishera Sti I Growling.

LONDON, July 24.-The Franco-Siamese complications have been the one absorbing topic in the lobbies of the House of Commons to-day. The situation is regarded with apprehension by all parties, and the last news from Bangkok and Paris is received with as much anxiety as eagerness. On all sides regret is expressed that the British war ships in Siamese waters were not reinforced a month ago, as the British interests in Siam outnumber the French a hundred to one. This afternoon a council of Ministers was summoned at the instance of Lord Roseberry, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to meet in the Prime Minister's room of the House of Commons. The only subject discussed was the situation at Bangkok.

## Germany Wants Trouble,

BERLIN, July 24. - The Tageblatt says that Germany would be pleased should France's overreaching spirit cause serious complications in Asia. Nor would the German government be disturbed, addsthe Tageblatt, if the present trouble result in scute rivalry in eastern Asia between

France and Great Britain. THE PLAGUE IN NAPLES.

## The American Consul Announces that There

Are Three New Cases Daily. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Assistant Sur-

geon-general Young, of the Marine Hospital, stationed at Naples, Italy, to-day cabled tinnes at that place, averaging three cases daily. The Marine Hospital Service also received a cable message this morning, through the Department of State, from Consul Strickland, at Geroe-Dakar, Africa, saying: "Cholera prevails at Senegal." No statistics as to number of cases, or deaths. or other particulars are given. Senegal is a French colonial dependency in west Africa.

The News Being Suppressed. LONDON, July 24.-Information having reached this city of the reiterated reports published in the United States as to the presence of cholera in Naples, the London correspondent has tried by every means in his power to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports. Inquiries have been made in several directions, but nothing was elicited that would justify the assertion that cholera had appeared in Naples. The London newspapers make no mention of the disease in Naples. Naples newspapers, on Friday last, stated that two cholera deaths had occurred in the city, but the authorities promptly denied that the disease was of the Asiatic type, and the information gleaned by the Associated Press supported them in their de-

To-day the authorities at Gibraltar declared an eight days' quarantine against vessels arriving from Naples, and this fact suggests that the Italian authorities are holding back information as to the presence of the scourge. The American consul at Naples was questioned by telegraph in regard to the matter to-day. He responded that he regretted that he was unable to furnish the desired information.

A dispatch from Rome sava: An official announcement to the effect that health reports from all parts of Italy are eminently satisfactory was made to-day.

# "ME TOO" DE BARBOLES,

Brother of the Duke De Veragua Says He Should Have Part of the Charity Fund. MADRID, July 24 .- The correspondent today had an interview with the Marquis De Barboles, brother of the Duke of Veragua, in regard to the proposition that has been made in the United States to collect a fund for the benefit of the Duke, who has lost much of, not all, his fortune in bad business investments and through going security for friends. The Marquis, while expressing himself in favor of the proposal to raise | course."

a fund, said that he regretted that the anbscription was intended only for the benefit of the Duke. The Marquis declared that he, equally with his brother, was a descendant of Columbus. He had spent a large sum of money during his recent visit in company with his brother to the United States, and, as a matter of fact, he was poorer than the Duke of Veragua, who is the head of the family. The Marquis thought that he should be considered in the matter, and said that he intended to write to friends in the United States, telling them all the facts. He expressed the hope that the organizers of the fund would see to it that he was given a third or a quarter of Whatever sum might be collected.

## A CYCLONE THEORY.

Destructive Storms Not Caused by Electricity, but by Opposing Air Currents.

Minneapolis Tribune. E. D. Titus, president of the National Chemical Company, a gentleman who has had thirteen years practical experience as a telegraph manager, and in such capacity has studied electrical disturbances and kept a record of them, because a part of his duties, after twenty-five years of observations, and having visited nearly every locality from the lakes to Utah, is free to state that no phenomena in connection with cyclones has ever come under his observation that could not be explained as originating through natural causes.

This statement was brought out because in a late issue of the Tribune there appeared a communication from Mr. Stone, of Pine City, Minn., in which he predicted that the next generation of man will be compelled to dwell in caves, in order to avoid the increasing electrical disturbances upon the earth-the so-called cyclones. "The popular belief that electricity is the immediate cause of cyclones is an error," Mr. Titus said to the Tribune yesterday. "All chemical action is based upon the operation of the law of heat and cold. There can be no chemical action without heat. A drop of water coming in contact with a piece of iron cannot oxidize into the oxide of iron rust without generating a certain amount of heat. It is the operation of the law of heat and cold that causes the ocean currents. Cold water is heavier to the square inch than warm, hence the cold arctic currents follow the deep sea beds and channels towards the equator, dispersing and forcing the lighter warm water to the surface and to the poles. where it in turn becomes cooled, returning again to the equator through the deep sea beds. The same law that governs the water of the earth governs also the air. Air and water are both liquids. The air can be seen to flow like water by holding a sharp piece of glass in a strong current of

"From the Gulf of Mexico to the north pole and from the lakes to the Rocky mountains is a vast extent of country crossed by no mountain chains to intercept or retard the velocity of air current. The extent of this country is equaled by none on earth. Cold air being heavier to the square inch than warm air, the cold air, when coming in contact with a warm current from the south, always predominates, forcing the warm air into the upper currents.

"The cause of cyclones is the meeting of a head wind from the north with a head wind from the south. They meet like two vast armies of men. The pressure at the point of meeting is so great that the air, by compression, becomes heavier to the square inch than wood or the human body, hence either one will float in the same manner that wood will float in water-it floats because it is lighter to the square inch than water. Place water in an ordinary wash bowl and remove the piug and it will be observed that in passing out the water forms a circular reaction. Air, being a liquid, does the same in passing either upwards or downwards; hence the funnel-shape spout of the cyclone center. When two immense bodies of air, coming from opposite directions, meet, the only egress is upwards and sideways, and in passing upwards it forms the funnel the same as water passing out of a wash bowl downwards. The theory that a eyclone forms a vacuum is absurd. Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump, and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of a cyclone is caused first by the compression or density of the air, and second by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in

breathing when near the track of a cyclone is caused from the compression of air. "Several years ago a cyclone picked up a man and his wife, each having a child in their arms. They floated along together for the first mile or so and then separated. The husband was dropped to the ground lightly without the slightest injury either to himself or the child, while the wife, drifting into rarified sir, dropped with greater force and was killed. Had they

been carried in consequence of the velocity of the wind they would have been carried at a speed of not less than one hundred miles per hour, and destruction to both would certainly have followed. They simply floated in consequence of the destiny of the air. In olden times any unexplained phenomena was attributed to the gods or the intervention of divine Providence. At the present day many would-be scientists lay what they cannot explain to the doors of electricity. Electricity has no lifting power except in connection with the dyname or helix, in other words, except when

harnessed by man. "Several years ago a cyclone picked up two spans of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha. They have never been found, being probably dropped into the quicksands of the river and passing from sight forever. I was in the capacity of train dispatcher at the time, sending orders to a stock train at Kearney, Neb. The carrying away of the two spans of the bridge broke the wires and disconnected the main batteries. There was no more electricity in the air at that moment than is experienced in an ordinary thunderstorm. Had there been it would have interfered with the working of the wires. On the contrary, however, the electric disturbance were so slight that it did not interfere with telegraphic communication with the West, and I did not learn of the accident to the bridge for some time afterward, although it was scarcely a mile distant. Soon after this occurrence a certain Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, wrote a long-winded article on the subject, attributing the cause to electricity. He might as well have charged it to the heathen gods. I was working the identical wire passing over that identical bridge at that identical moment, and I know from practical knwledge that no unusual electrical forces were at work in the air. A person who has given electricity any thought can tell from his own feelings whether the air is heavily charged or not. but, if in doubt, he can easily settle the question by rubbing his fist over a piece of paper piaced upon a table or smooth board.

If the air is heavily charged the paper will become charged and stick to any object, the wall or ceiling." "Since you have given an opinion as to the cause of cyclones, can you, in addition, suggest for the readers of the Tribune a remedy for them?" Mr. Titus was asked. "I can," was the reply, "and it is a very simple one. Plant trees. If each farmer would cultivate a line of trees runningeast and west along his south section line, it would break the velocity of the winds near the ground and force the cyclones into the upper air currents. Mr. Stone speaks of man being a cave-dweller during the drift period. No remains or evidences that man lived during the drift period have ever been found. He first appears in this. the alluvial period. Authorities are of the opinion that the radical changes on the earth's surface that took place during the drift period were due not to electrical disturbances, but to convulsionary changes of the earth's surface. For instance, as it applies in the North west. Before Nicaragua was thrown up the gulf current passed into the Pacific, and at that time Minuesota had an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea level, when glaciers passed over, forming our innumerable lakes and depositing the bowlders and drift. Finally Nicaragna was thrown up and the Missiesippi and Red river valleys sunk to an altitude below the sea level, when the gulf current passed northward through these valleys to Hudson bay, changing it to a warm cimate. The evidence of this is found in the remains of reptiles and animals discovered only in warm climates. Finally in course of time this territory was again thrown up to its present altitude, forcing the gulf current northward into its present

## CYCLERS AT FORT WAYNE

All the Great Riders Except Zimmerman on Hand for To-Day's Races.

Opening Day of the Running Meeting at Saratoga-"Old Bones" Receiand Wins at Monmouth Park-Yesterday's Ball Games.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 24. - All the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the visiting wheelmen have been perfected, and many prominent racing men have already arrived. The weather is perfect, the track is good and the hospitality of the club members unlimited. The Mayor has extended to the boys the freedom of the city, and these sturdy, athletic young men will own the town for the next three days. The programme of the meet began to-night with the wheelmen's carnival and lantern parade. Some of the floats and decorations were very elaborate, and altogether it was probably the most beautiful and fairy-like scene ever witnessed upon the streets of this city. The best riders of the world are here. Zimmerman alone excepted. The next month will decide who can claim the title of "cham-pion of the world." The first skirmish for this title will occur to-morrow and Wednesday. Among the competitors will be W. C. Sanger, John S. Johnson, W. W. Windle, H. G. Tyler, George F. Taylor, C. M. Murphy. George C. and Hoyland Smith, A. E. Lumsden and J. P. Blies, any of whom can do a mile as fast as the swiftest trotter of the world.

Old Bones Raceland Wins Again. MONMOUTH PARK RACE TRACK, July 24. -Although this was a day of purchases, and handicaps, sweepstakes and stake events were conspicuous by their absence from the programme. The track was somewhat dry. There was a wild tip out upon Reginald to win the first race. The race was but little more than a pipe-opening galiop for Addie. Fred Taral, after an absence from Eastern tracks of a little over a month, arrived from Chicago this morning. The Walcott & Campbell stable, which has first call upon him, literally worn out with the Western campaign, has been sent to Morris Park to recuperate. The talent would have nothing but Raceland in the third race. Taral had the mount on him and this alone induced many persons to back old bones. Their judgment was correct. Raceland was himself to-day. He won a grand race in 1:47 flat, which was the fastest mile and a sixteenth made over this track this season. The performance, made, as it was, very easy, was a good one and elicited much applause. Results: First Race-Six furlongs. Addie won; Top Gallant second, Reginald third. Time,

Second Race-Five furlongs. Harrington won; Stone Nellie second, Curacoa third. Time, 1:0012. Third Race-One mile and a sixteenth. Raceland, 118 (Taral), 2 to 1, won; Now or

Never, 112 (Simms), 6 to 1, second; Sport, 109 (Hamilton), 3 to 1, third. Kinglet, Picknicker and Marigold also ran. Time, 1:47. Fourth Race-Five furlongs, Astoria won; Old Dominion second, Artillery third. Time, 1:00. Fifth Race-One mile. Estelle, 99

(Reiffe), 8 to 1, won; Nomad, 106 (Lamley), to 5, second; Arab, 106 (Midgley), U to 5 third. Anna B and Integrity also ran. Time, 1:40%. Sixth Race-Five furlongs. Correction won; Tormentor second, Kingston third. Time, 1:00.

## First Day at Saratoga. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—The morning

of the opening day of the races here was cool, and the sky partially overcast. Before the first event was called it cleared somewhat, and grew warmer. The attendance was large, and the track fast. Thirty bookmakers drew for stands, and began business, Results:

First Race-Five furlongs, Lord Harry, 115 (J. Flynn), 3 to 1, won; Dr. Hasbrook, 1:2 (Murphy), 2 to 5, second; Toano, 115 (Dwyer), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:014. Copyright, Fromenade, Roslyn and Little Fred Second Race-One mile, Saragassa, 94

(Griffin), even, won; Monowai, 89 (Holmes), 7 to 1, second; Sandowre. 98 (A. Clayton), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:414. Monopolist, Marie K. and Ferrier also ran. Third Race-Half mile, Galilee, 103 (F. Doane, 3 to 1, won: William T., 106 (Fitzsimmons), 6 to 1, second; Miss Lallie, 100 (A. Clayton), 8 to 5, third. Time, :49, Appomattox, Calomel, Fredericks, Dispatch, Dauntless, Himyara, Dr. Crosby, Ellen H.,

Stowaway, 107 (McDermott), 3 to 1, won; Mirage, 107 (I. Murphy), 4 to 1, second; Walnut, 117 (R. Williams), 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:104. Postmaster, Leigh and Bonnie Dundee also ran, Fifth Race-Six furlongs, Shadow, 87 (A. Clayton), 3 to 1, won; Rico, 103 (Dwyer),

Fourth Race-One and a quarter miles.

Edith and Hampton also ran.

2 to 1, second; Major Joe, 105 (Nichols), 25 to 1, third. Time, 2:15. Oxford, Salisbury, Lockport and Haleyon also ran. Jockey Flynn Killed.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., July 24.-Jockey Thomas Flynn was thrown from his mount at the Brighton Beach race track this afternoon and received injuries from which he died soon after. The accident occurred while the second race was being run. Flynn was mounted on Sub Rosa.

Gaudaur Defeats Hanlon, ORILLIA, Ontario, July 24.—The Hanlan-Gandaur championship boat race here today attracted a large crowd. Betting during the day was mostly even, a little money changing hands at odds in favor of Gaudaur. Both men were in splendid condition. A stiff breeze prevailed all day and made the course rough at the turn. At 5:45 o'clock Hanlan said he was satisfied with the condition of the water. He was quickly followed by Gaudaur. The start was made at 6:04. Haulan shot to the front like a flash and was soon leading by a full boat's length. Both men were rowing about thirty-four strokes a minute. Hanlan kept in front for the first balf mile where Gaudaur reduced the lead to a half boat's length and soon spurted by his opponent. When the turn was reached Gaudaur was leading by a length, with Hanlan apparently out of it. Gaudaur increased his lead until within a quarter of a mile from the finish, where he stopped rowing and waved his hand in response to the cheers of his friends and backers along the shore. He then made a magnificent spurt and crossed the line an easy winner by seven lengths in 19:53. Hanlan finished twelve seconds behind. Hanlan has notified the stakeholders not to pay over the stake money, alleging that the course was changed, causing his defeat,

#### League Ball Games, At Louisville-(Attendance, 1,600.)

Louisville ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2-4 5 Pittsburg....2 0 0 0 2 4 4 1 \*-1317 Batteries-Stratton, Grim and Clark; Killen and Sugden. At St. Louis-(Attendance, 2,000.) St. Louis ..... 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 0 0-814 2

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-2 8 6 Batteries-Breitenstein and Peitz; Hutchinson and Schriver. At Philadelphia-(Attendance, 5,900.) H. E. Philadelphia.. 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 3 0--7 13 Brooklyn ..... 1 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 1-816 0 Batteries-Taylor and Clements; Kennedy and

At Cincinnati-(Attendance, 1,246.) H. E. Cincinnati .... 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 0 -7112 Cleveland .... 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0-3 5 Batteries-Dwyer and Murphy; Clarkson and At New York-(Attendance, -.) New York ..... 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 \*-4 11 4 Baltimore .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0-3 5 5

Batteries-Baldwin and Doyle; McMahon and At Boston- (Attendance, 2,947.) Washington 0 3 0 1 4 0 0 4 5-1723 4 Boston...... 4 0 0 3 0 2 1 3 2-15 18 3 Batteries-Stockdale and Farrell; Nichols, Gastright and Ganz-1.

when their mother gets sick, because they get so many good things that she can't eat. | Indianapolis, July 24.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



# ABSOLUTELY PURE

COLD FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

The Entire Product of the Mines Would Not Transact the Business of the Country. New York Herald.

Let us glance at the salient facts in the situation. This country produced last year 58,000,000 ounces of silver, worth at present prices about \$42,000,000, and at the average price of last year about \$50,000,000. One million ounces of this is represented by scattered lots from various States, including widely separated sections as l'exas and Michigan. All the rest was produced in seven States. The individual output of these and their population, according to

States.	Ounces of Silver.	Popula-
Arizona	1,062,220	59,620 412,198
Idaho	3,164,269	84,385 132,159
Nevada New Mexico	2,244,000	45,761 153,593
Utah		207,905
Totals	57,059,856	1,095,621

Here is a population of one million people and a total yearly product worth at market prices less than \$42,000,000: Every intelligent resident of those States must realize the absurdity of the contention of local "orators" or interested owners of mines that the remaining 62,000,000 of our people must bring ruin upon the country by compelling the treasury to go on buying this metal and issuing currency against it merely to benefit this fraction of less than 2 per cent, of the population. As a matter of fact by no means all of even this one million people are dependent upon the silver industry. Agriculture, coal mining, the raising of cattle and other pursuits occupy a very considerable part of the population of the seven States in question; and in Colarado, which produces nearly half of all the white metal, it is estimated that there is more capital invested in cattle raising alone than in silver mining.

The foreign commerce of this country aggregates nearly two thousand million dollars a year. The comparative unimportance of the silver product is seen from the fact that it is only about one-liftieth of this sum, and this commerce must be conducted with the money of the civilized world-gold. The value of the silver product is only a traction of the annual ben product. It is worth only one-sixteenth of the corn crop, or a tenth of the wheat or hay raised every year. It is worth only half as much as the wool or the potatoes annually produced, and about as much as the barley or the tobacco grown in this country. The cost of running the government last year was over \$684,000.000. If the entire silver product had been donated it would not have gone far toward paying that little bill, would it? Now our fellowcitizens in the mining camps must know that this is a republic in which the object of government is "the greatest good to the greatest number," and they cannot and must not entertain the silly notion that the 62,000,000 of people outside the silver precincts, and who make the country what it is and foot the bills, are "down on silver," because, in order to avert further disaster, they are going to stop the compulsory purchase of it,

WHEN SHERMAN WAS SECRETARY, How He Checkmated the Silver Producers Who Tried to Corner Him.

The refusal of Mr. Preston, acting Director of the Mint, to buy silver, except at the "mar'st price," and the wrath of so good a Re. blican as Senator Teller have awakened an interesting memory. It was learned at the Treasury Department yesterday that Mr. Preston's action is practically a leat copied from the book of John Sherman, also a stanch Republican. In 1878 the gentleman was Secretary of the Treasury. It was shortly after the passage of the Bland act, and the silver mmers believed that they could force the government to pay their price. Cherishing that belief they proceeded to boost the white metal. At that time the Nevada mines were great producers, and the San Francisco mint was steadily at work coining standard dollars from the Nevada silver. The Philadelphia mint was utterly inefficient to meet the demands of the law. Silver was bought then, as it is now, based on the London price, less the cost of transportation and insurance. Little by little the quotations were forced up until the department was asked to pay a price iar in advance of the London figures. Secretary Sherman offered the Nevada men

the London price less the cost of transporting it from the United States to London. They refused. The mine owners were content to wait, in the belief that the Sec retary would be compelled to buy \$2,000,000 worth a month and could get it only of them. But Mr. Sherman knew better. There were no restrictions on him as to where he should buy. He purchased his supply in London and had it shipped to this country. The Philadelphia mint was run overtime to keep up with the work, and the Nevadans found themselves doubly checkmated. Secretary Sherman bought between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000.000 worth in London before they were forced to admit that they were beaten; but after they capitnlated there was never any further trouble as to what constituted the "market price." When Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury there were several months when he did not purchase the minimum amount of silver provided for under the Bland act. That law contained a proviso that there should not be at one time more than \$5,000,-000 invested in silver bullion waiting to be coined. Whenever the Secretary found he was up to his limit he very promptly stopped the purchases,

## Not a Showy Comet,

Boston Transcript The Listener, for his part, has been totally unable to see the comet. Nothing more completely marks the degeneracy of this epoch than the comets. So everyone will tell you who can remember as far back as 1858, when, following the panic of 1857, and preceding the hanging of John Brown and the civil war, there was a lurid, longtailed comet that was really worth looking at. The comet of 1881 wasn't much to compare with that one, but it was at least plainly visible to the naked eye. An oid gentleman of the Listener's acquaintance will, by the way, prove to you, to a nicety, quoting to you many dates and events, that big comets have always been direful portents, generally bringing war, pestilence or famine. On that basis, perhaps, it is better not to have any respectable

New Use for a Razor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Young Man (storming)-Where in the Jerusalem blank, blankety, blanknation is my razor? Who's seen my razor! Mary, Mary-who in the-Young Wife-Oh, George, I hope I haven't hart it. I had it ripping up my old basque.

No Region Safe. New York Advertiser.

The Southern press has been pointing with pride to the panic proof character of its few banks. Yesterday Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky all reported bank disasters. If the South had more banks it would have more collapses to report.

The School Fund Interest, To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I have just seen the item in the Indianapolis News in which it says you made a malignant misstatement in quoting me as having said that the treasurer in question (of the School Board) was made very willing to deposit the money in Mr. Frenzel's bank. I certainly did not say so, but I herewith say that if I had been elected treasurer, a year ago I would have been Compensations.

Children don't feel as bad as they should be were willing to deposit the money in Mr.

Frenzel's bank. And I further say Mr.

Frenzel's bank could very well have afforded to pay 3 per cent. and helped the now promise-breakers to fulfill their prom-CLEMENS VONNEGUT. 1808.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Indianapolis Union Station

TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets.

\*Daily. + Daily, except Sunday. FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO Columbus, Ind., and Louisville \*3.55 am Philadelphia and New York .... \*5.00 am Baltimore and Washington .... Dayton and Springfield..... 5.00 am Richmond and Columbus, O.... 18.00 am Martiusville and Vincennes.... \*8.00 am 15.50 pm \*7.55 am Madison and Louisville..... 18.05 am Dayton and Columbus......\*11.45 am Logansport and Chicago......\*11.50 am Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. \*1.20 pm Philadelphia and New York.....\*3.00 pm Baltimore and Washington....\*3.00 pm Logansport and Chicago...... 4.00 pm North Vernon and Madison..... †4.00 pm Martinsville and Vincennes... 14.40 pm 110.15 am Pittsburg and East..... \*5.30 pm \*11.40 am

# VANDALIALINE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Dayton and Xenia. \*5.30 pm \*11.40 am Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. \*9.45 pm \*3.50 pm

Logansport and Chicago ...... 12,30 am 33.45 am

From Indianapolis Union Station Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am., 1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greencastle accommodation rives at 10:00 am., and leaves at 4:00 pm.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through

trains. Dining Car on trains 20 and 21.



# National Tube-Works W ROUGHT-IRON PIPE

Gas, Steam & Water Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings

(black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Ganges Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wining Waste, and all other Supplies used in con-nection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Milla Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from '2 inch to 12 inches diameter.

Knight & Jillson, 75 and 77 S. PENNSYLVAN IA 85

CHICAGO ACCOMMODATIONS Westminster Hotel. Cor. Langley av. & 61st St. Chicago. One ble C't west of Cottage Grove ave. and 61st st Two blocks from Fair entrance. Permanent stone and brick; large outside rooms overlooking park; nothing better; European, \$1 and \$2; excellent care. Highly recommended by Indianapolis people stop ping with us. Come or write. Cut this out.

INDIANA FAIRS. The following is a list, with dates, of the

various fairs of Indiana: Aug. 7 to 11-Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society: Bridgeton; F. M. Miller, sec. Aug. 7 to 11—Tipton County Fair Company; Tipton Aug. 8 to 11-Wayne County Fair Association; Hav gerstown; J. F. Hartley, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11—Henry, Madison and Delaware Agricultural Society; Middletown; F. B. Miller, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11—Jennings County Joint Stock Agricultural Association; North Vernon; Wm . Norris, sec. Aug. 14 to 18-Delaware Agricultural and Mechanical; Muncle; M. S. Claypool sec. Aug. 14 to 18—Hamilton County Agricultural Association; Sheridan; W. J. Woods, sec. Aug. 15 to 18-Jefferson County Fair Association Madison; S. E. Haigh, sec. Aug. 21 to 26-Oakland City Agricultural and Industrial Society; Oakland City; W. C. Miller, sec.

Aug. 21 to 25-Hancock Coun y Agricultural Society; Greenfield; Marion Steele, sec.

Aug. 21 to 25-Parke County Agricultural Associa-

tion; Rockville; J. E. Allen, sec. Aug, 21 to 26—Daviess County fair; Washington; W. F. Axtell, sec. Aug. 21 to 28-Boone County Fair; Lebanon; J. F. Martin, sec Aug. 22 to 25—Washington County Fair Association; Salem; E. W. Menaugh, sec. Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Clinton County Agricultural So-ciety; Frankfort; Joseph Heavilow, sec Aug. 28 to Sept. 2-Harrison county fair: Corydon; Aug. 28 to Sept. 2-Warren County Agricultural Association; Boonville; Wm. L. Barker, sec. Aug. 28 to Sept. 2-Clara County Agricultural Association; Charlestown; J. M. McMillan, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 1-Switzerland and Ohio Agricultural Society; East Enterprise; W. H. Madison, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Johnson County Agricultural Association; Franklin; W. S. Young, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2-Decatur County Agricultural Society; Greensburg; Ed Kessing, sec,
Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Randolph Union Agricultural
Society; Winchester; D. E. Haufman, sec. Society; Winchester; D. E. Haufman, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Grange Jubilee and Agricultural

Association; Wirt Station; T. H. Watlington, sec.

Aug. 30 to sept. 2—Orange County Agricultural Association; Paoli; Orville Apple, sec.

Aug. 30 to Sept. 2—Kentland Fair Association; Kentland; W. T. Frake, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Floyd County Fair Association; New Albany; C. W. Schindler, sec.

Sept. 4 to 8—Benton and Warren Agricultural Association; Boswell; W. H. McKnight, sec.
Sept. 4 to 9—Spencer County Agricultural and Industrial Society; Chrisney; P. C. Jolly, sec. Sept. 4 to 8-Tippecanoe County Agricultural Associa in: Lafayette; A. Waliace, sec. Sept. 4 to 9—Pike County Agricultural Association;
Petersburg; T. W. Brumfield, sec.
Sept. 5 to 9—Shelby County Joint Stock Association;
Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec.
Sept. 3 to 8—Putnam Agricultural Association; Bainbridge; A. R. Allison, sec. Sept. 4 to 9-Sullivan County Agricultural Associa-Sept. 5 to 8-Carroli County Fair Association Camden; D. T. Sanderson, sec. Sept. 11 to 15-Montgomery Union Agricultural So-ciety; Crawfordsville; W. W. Morgan, sec. Sept. 12 to 15-Newton County Agricultural Association: Morocco; G. W. Royster, sec. Sept. 11 to 16-Fairmount Fair; Fairmount; J D. Sept. 11 to 16-Gibson County Fair Association; Princeton; S. Vet. Strain, sec. Sept. 12 to 15—Rush County Agricultural Society: Rushville; J. Q. Thomas, sec. Sept. 12 to 15-Washington County Fair Association, Pekin; R. E. Elrod, sec.
Sept. 12 to 16-Warren Tri-County Agricultur al
Society; Warren; John H. Thompson, sec.
Sept. 12 to 16-Bedford Fair Association; Bedford Frank Stannard, sec. Sept. 18 to 23—Indiana State fair; Indianapolis Charles F. Kennedy, sec. Sept. 18 to 23—Perry Agricultural and Mechanical Association; Rome; W. Wheeler, sec. Sept. 18 to 23-Greene County Central fair; Bloomfield; T. T. Pringle, sec. Sept. 19 to 22-Wabash County Fair Association; Wabash; G. B. Fawley, sec.
Sept. 19 to 22—Porter County Agricultural Society;
Valparaiso; E. S. Beach, sec.

Sept. 19 to 22-Steuben County Agricultural Asso-Sept. 18 to 22-Fountain, Warren and Vermillion Agricultural Association; Covington; W. T. Ward, Sept. 25 to 29-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Asso ciation; Kendaliville; J. S. Coulogue, sec. Sept. 25 to 30-Spencer County Fair Association; Rockport; C. M. Partridge, see Sept. 25 to 29-Vermillion County Fair Association; Cayuga; J. S. Grondyke, sec.
Sept. 25 to 29—Jay Co nty Agricultural and Joint
Stock Company; Portland; G. W. Burgman, sec.
Sept. 26 to 29—Tri-County Agricultural Society;
North Manchester; D. W. Krisher, sec.
Sept. 26 to 29—Jack-on County Fair Association; Sepmour; C. A. Salunaran, sec. Sept. 26 to 30-Monroe County Agricultural Associ-Sept. 27 to 29-Bremen Agricultural Society; Bremen; I. I. D. Lesler, sec. Sept. 26 to 30-The Southern Indiana District Fair Association; Mt. Vernon; C. W. Lichtenberger, sec. Sept. 25 to 29-Poplar Grove A., H. and M. Association; Popla Grove; R. T. Barbour, sec. Oct. 2 to 5-Eikhart County Agricultural Society Goshen; E. E. Drake, sec. Oct. 2 to 6-Lagrange Fair Association; Lagrange; C. H. Smith, sec. Oct. 3 to 6-Marshall County Agricultural and Industrial Asso't'n; Plymouth; S. N. Stevens, sec. Oct. 3 to 7—Huntington County Agricultural Society; Huntington; H. M. Parviance, sec. Oct. 3 to 6—Lake County Agricultural Association; Crown Point; W. C. Nicholson, sec. Oct. 3 to 6-Maxiukuckee Agricultural Association; Oct. 3 to 7-Vermillion County Joint Stock Associa-

Oct. 3 to 7—Vermillion County Joint Stock Association; Newport: J. Richardson, sec.
Oct. 3 to 6—Marshall County Agricultural and In
dustrial Associatin: Plymouth, S. N. Stephens, sec.
Oct. 4 to 7—Whitley County Joint Association; Columbia City; F. J. Heller, sec.
Oct. 9 to 14—Knox County Agricultural and Mechanical Society; Vincennes; J. W. Emison, sec.
Oct. 9 to 1.3—Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association; Waterloo; J. G. Johnson, sec.
Oct. 10 to 13—The Bourbon Fair Association; Boon; G. D. Ettinger, sec.